

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing on the display card accompanying the article, "Vitamins For Vitality Improve your health! . . . Take the drudgery out of work . . . Put more pep in your play . . . Reduce colds . . . Cut down fatigue . . . Improve appetite and digestion . . . Build nervous stability . . . Prevent impaired eyesight due to Vitamin deficiencies . . . Build up your blood count . . . Prevent dental cavities, bleeding gums, due to deficiencies of Vitamins D, C, and Calcium," were false and misleading since such statements represented and suggested that the article would be effective for the purposes and conditions stated and implied, whereas it would not be so effective.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of law applicable to foods as reported in the notices of judgment on foods.

On January 14, 1943, William T. Thompson Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

VETERINARY USE*

998. Misbranding of Mineralized Bloat Stock Salt. U. S. v. 15 Sacks and 10 Sacks of Mineralized Bloat Stock Salt. Default decree of condemnation. Product to be disposed of by destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9039. Sample No. 7381-F.)

On January 6, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota filed a libel against 15 50-pound sacks and 10 100-pound sacks of the above-named product at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 6, 1942, from Sioux City, Iowa, by H. L. Johnson & Co.; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Mineralized Bloat Stock Salt with Potassium Iodide."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of salt and calcium carbonate with small amounts of sulfur, sodium bicarbonate, sodium and magnesium sulfates, iron oxide, potassium iodide, phosphate, anise, and fenugreek.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the reference to "Bloat" in the name of the article, and the directions for the prevention and treatment of bloat in livestock, appearing in its labeling, were false and misleading since such statements represented and suggested that the article was effective in the prevention and treatment of bloat in livestock, whereas it was not so effective.

On February 15, 1943, no claimant having appeared and the court having found that the product was misbranded and should be destroyed, judgment of condemnation was entered and the marshal was ordered to dispose of the product.

999. Misbranding of Van-X Ointment. U. S. v. 8 Tubes and 38 Tubes of Van-X Ointment. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8429. Sample No. 22489-F.)

On or about September 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware filed a libel against 8 \$1.00-size and 38 \$.25-size tubes of Van-X Ointment at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 18, 1942, from Philadelphia, Pa., by the Totus Manufacturing Co.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of a vegetable gum, small amounts of salicylic acid, phenol, sulfur, zinc oxide, and 13.5 percent of alcohol.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statement appearing in its labeling: (Tube) "Relief for Itch, Eczema, Skin Irritations—For All Breeds of Dogs * * * Apply to affected parts frequently until healed. In bad cases spread on sores and let dry. * * * Alcoholic contents not over 5%," (carton) "For the Relief of Eczema, Itching, Scratching, and Skin Irritations. Also for mange, blotchy coats, falling hair * * * injuries * * * Stops itching immediately. * * * Active Ingredients * * * Alcoholic contents not over 5%," were false and misleading since the article would not be an effective relief for any known cause of eczema, itching, scratching, skin irritations, mange, blotchy coats, and all forms of injuries as was suggested and represented by such statements. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement in its labeling, "Alcoholic contents not over 5%," was false and misleading since the article contained 13.5 percent of alcohol.

An April 12, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

*See also No. 961.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO BEAR ACCURATE STATEMENT OF QUANTITY OF CONTENTS*

1000. Misbranding of tincture of iodine. U. S. v. 110 Dozen Bottles of Tincture of Iodine. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a public institution. (F. D. C. No. 8612. Sample No. 22927-F.)

Examination showed that the average quantity of tincture of iodine contained in the bottles was 2.065 drams. The maximum amount found was 2.49 drams, and the minimum quantity was 1.72 drams.

On October 17, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 110 dozen bottles of tincture of iodine at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 4, 1942, from New York, N. Y., by the Peerless Pharmacal Co.; and charging that it was misbranded in that its label failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents. The article was labeled in part: "U. S. P. Tincture Iodine * * * 2 1/4 Dram."

On November 6, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a public institution.

INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT D. D. N. J. NOS. 951-1000

PRODUCTS

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Adolorine	994	My Prescription, and Pink-etts	956
Amino acids parenteral	965	Natur-Pep	957
Aspirin tablets	983	Ointments	992, 994
Bandages	972, 974-977, 985	Pine bark, white	980
Bi-Sal Tablets	955	Pink-etts	956
Bio-Mineral	989	Pituitary solution, posterior	969, 996
Bromide tablets, triple	952	Pro-cys-kera Ointment	992
Burns, treatment for	993	R & R Ultra Violet Ray and Radiation Machine	981
Carbon tetrachloride	979	Ramazzotti	958
Cold tablets	951	Reducing aids	990
Collodion	966	Rubbing compound	983
Compresses, gauze	972	St. Joseph C-2223	984
Cosmetic (subject to drug provisions of the Act)	992	Sani-Caps	987
Cotton, absorbent	970, 971	Sedatives	984
DPS Formula 50	968	Special SC Pink Tablets	959
Devices	981, 982	Stero-Uteroids	988
Ekzebrol	995	Sulfanilamide tablets	960
Elixir Quinux	962	Sutures	973
Formula "U"	993	Thompson's Daily Vitamin and Mineral Ration	997
Hair and scalp preparation	992	Veterinary remedies	961, 998, 999
Iodine, tincture of	1000	Vitamin preparations	964, 967, 968, 991, 997
Iron compound and yeast tablets	967, 991	Viteen	990
glycerophosphate compound	963	Water, fractionally distilled	978
Laxatives	951, 953, 955-959	Wheat germ	964
Light bulbs	982	Women's disorders, remedies for	987, 988
Magnesium citrate, solution of	953		
Miscellaneous drugs (water-damaged, old)	954		

SHIPPERS AND MANUFACTURERS

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Armour & Co.:		Crockenberg, F. X.:	
pituitary solution, posterior	996	My Prescription, and Pink-etts	956
Associated Laboratories, Inc.:		Curtis-Folse Laboratories:	
iron glycerophosphate compound	963	Natur-Pep	957
Banfi Products Corp.:		Stero-Uteroids	988
Ramazzotti	958	Cutter Laboratories:	
Battle Creek Food Co.:		fractionally distilled water	978
wheat germ	964	Dartell Laboratories:	
Bio-Mineral Products Co.:		DPS Formula 50	968
Bio-Mineral	989	Dietz, Charles H., Inc.:	
Chatham Sundries Co.:		Special SC Pink Tablets	959
gauze bandages	986	Durst, R. L.:	
Columbia Medical Laboratories:		Elixir Quinux	962
yeast extract and iron compound	991	Durst, S. F., & Co., Inc.:	
Conray Products Co.:		Elixir Quinux	962
collodion	966	Fenton's, Dr., Vigortone Co.:	
Convenience, Inc.:		veterinary preparations	961
first aid dressings	977		

*See also Nos. 954, 956, 961, 976.

¹ Prosecution contested.

² Seizure contested. Contains opinion of the court, findings of fact, and conclusions of law.